

and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the said article was not declared on the container thereof.

The Ideal Carbolic Salve was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, and so fell below in that said article was represented to be antiseptic and was not antiseptic.

The Ideal Unguentum was alleged to be misbranded (a) in that the statements on its label, to wit, "Unguentum", "Antiseptic", and "Contains * * * Ammonium Sulphoichthyolate", represented that it was unguentum as defined in the United States Pharmacopoeia, that it was antiseptic, and that it contained ammonium sulphoichthyolate, and that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading in that the article was not unguentum as so defined, was not antiseptic, and did not contain ammonium sulphoichthyolate; and (b) in that there appeared on the label of the jars of the article statements that it was effective, among other things, as a treatment, remedy, and cure for boils, pimples, piles, eczema, and ulcers; and effective as a healing agent; and that the aforesaid statements were false and fraudulent.

The Ideal Carbolic Salve was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on its labels, to wit, "Antiseptic" and "directions", represented that said article was antiseptic when used as directed, and that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading.

On December 12, 1935, a plea of guilty was entered and a fine of \$42 was imposed.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25385. Misbranding of Tipona Tablets. U. S. v. Hi-Test Laboratories. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. no. 33968. Sample no. 4256-B.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article and its label misrepresented its ingredients and falsely represented that the article could be administered safely.

On July 24, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Hi-Test Laboratories, a corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, alleging shipment by it under the name of Maison Laboratories, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about July 3, 1934, from Cleveland, Ohio, to St. Louis, Mo., of certain quantities of Tipona Tablets which were misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Carton and envelope) "Tipona Tablets A proven Way of Attaining Slenderness Easily, Surely and Safely * * * The Tipona Company Cleveland, O."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of phenolphthalein, (1 grain per tablet) caffeine, and desiccated thyroid (approximately one-fourth of a grain per tablet).

The article was alleged to be misbranded (a) in that a circular enclosed in the carton contained false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a preventive of fat; effective to produce muscle, bone, and sound flesh; effective to correct the lack of functioning of certain important glands; effective to eliminate fat and to give new life, energy, vigor, freshness, and pep, and to resist sickness and disease germs; effective to reduce and eliminate weighty, dragging, superfluous flesh, and to promote freer heart action and a cleaner and more thorough digestive action; and effective to insure normal weight; and (b) in that the statements, to wit, "No drugs of Any Kind", borne on the circulars aforesaid, and "Safely", borne on the cartons and on the envelopes containing the article, were false and misleading, in that the article contained phenolphthalein and caffeine and in that these ingredients could not be administered safely.

On March 27, 1936, a plea of nolo contendere having been entered, a fine of \$50 was imposed and costs were awarded against the defendants.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25386. Misbranding of Poloris Dental Poultice. U. S. v. 555 Boxes of Poloris Dental Poultice. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35136. Sample no. 26051-B.)

Unwarranted therapeutic or curative claims were made for this article.

On February 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of a quantity of Poloris Dental Poultice at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had

been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about August 21, 1934, and January 27, 1935, by the Poloris Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., from that place to Springfield, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Package) "Poloris Dental Poultice."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of plant material such as belladonna leaves, hops, aconite, sassafras, and acacia.

Misbranding of the article was charged under the allegations that upon and within the package there appeared the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and that the said statements were false and fraudulent: (Display carton) "Toothache Abscess Swelling * * * Or any Inflammation of Teeth & Gums A Treatment for the Relief of Toothache Due to * * * 3. Abscess Conditions. * * * 6. Gingivitis. 7. Trench Mouth. 8. Soreness After Treating Pyorrhea. 9. During Pregnancy Cases"; (large circular) "TOOTHACHE * * * For toothache of any other kind."

On April 22, 1935, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25387. Misbranding of Blood Purifier. U. S. v. 35¾ Dozen Bottles of Blood Purifier. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35412. Sample no. 16442-B.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article and its label bore erroneous statements concerning its ingredients.

On April 26, 1935, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of a quantity of Blood Purifier at Fort Worth, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about December 31, 1934, by the De Pree Co., Holland, Mich., from that place to Fort Worth, Tex., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "Nurse Brand Blood Purifier A Reliable Blood Purifier."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium iodide (0.7 gram per 100 milliliters), extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, alcohol, sugar, and water.

Misbranding of the article was charged (a) under the allegations that the labels on the bottles bore the statements, to wit, "Nurse Brand Blood Purifier is a Concentrated Extract of well known roots and barks Nurse Brand Blood Purifier combines the powerful tonic and alterative virtues of the following ingredients: Honduras sarsaparilla. Dandelion Root. Burdock Root Red Clover Tops Potassium Iodide", that the article contained a laxative plant drug not mentioned among the ingredients listed on the labels; that potassium iodide is a mineral drug, and not an extract of a root or bark; that the aforesaid statements were false and misleading; (b) under the allegations that upon the label of each of the bottles there appeared the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article, and that the statements were false and fraudulent: "Blood Purifier A Reliable Blood Purifier Nurse Brand Blood Purifier is a Concentrated Extract of well known roots and barks noted for their alterative and tonic action upon the blood and liver, and thus upon the entire system. The formula includes iodide of potash, a powerful agent in removing impurities from the blood . . . Nurse Brand Blood Purifier is valuable * * * in treating disorders arising from a sluggish liver and in skin affections resulting from impure blood,—the symptoms usually being Listlessness, Lack of Energy, Coated Tongue, Boils, Pimples and Blotches."

On February 8, 1936, no claimant having appeared, a default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction was entered.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25388. Misbranding of "V. M." U. S. v. 92 Bottles of "V. M." Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35541. Sample no. 37628-B.)

Unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims were made for this article.

On May 25, 1935, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 92 bottles of "V. M."